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The same objections apply to a Pan-American concert only more strongly.

Professor Hull favors what he calls the "Hague Solution." The first step taken in that direction was the Porter proposition, adopted by the second Hague Conference, providing "for the obligatory arbitration of contractual debts before a resort is had to force for their collection." This should be followed by "the neutralization of Latin America by the third Hague Conference, or, better still, a guarantee by that Conference of the territorial integrity of *all* of the members of the family of nations." With territorial integrity assured, there should be a further "guarantee of popular or constitutional, and of solvent and stable governments." Professor Hull considers this latter guarantee, while difficult, as not impossible and quotes as precedents, "the arbitration of the revolutionary struggle between Presidents Bonilla and Davila, of Honduras, in 1911; . . . and, second, the issue of an interlocutory decree by the Central American Court of Justice, in 1909, which put an end to a revolutionary movement in Honduras by fixing the *status quo* and by enjoining the neighboring republics of Guatemala and Salvador from giving aid and comfort to the rebellion." In giving force to its guarantees, the Hague could make use of such means as good offices and mediation, commissions of inquiry, and finally by the establishment of a court of arbitral justice.

The Japanese Problem in the United States. An Investigation for the Commission on Relations with Japan Appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. By H. A. MILLIS. New York: Macmillan. 1915. Pp. xxi, 334.

The status of the Japanese in America has such an important bearing upon the attitude which Japan shall adopt toward western civilization and western ideals, and so much has been written on the subject from a controversial point of view, that it is well to have a clear and impartial statement of the facts, such as this book which is published under the authority of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. It is not so much an attempt to solve the problem of American-Japanese relations as to furnish a basis of facts for the solution. Professor Millis had already investigated the Japanese question as an agent of the Immigration Commission and the present volume follows

somewhat the same line as his report to that Commission but brought down to date. It includes a history of Japanese immigration and the industrial and urban life of the Japanese in the west, with the greatest emphasis upon the land question, which seems to be the crux of the whole situation.

Professor Millis concludes that, though "the Japanese are now less adversely criticised by their employers than formerly," and though at least some of the big farmers and shippers have felt "that there was a distinct need of Asiatic laborers, if the welfare of the enterprises they were engaged in was to be maintained and fostered," there is absolutely no public opinion to support a relaxation of the present policy of rigorous exclusion of Asiatics. But on the other hand, the proposal of the extreme anti-Japanese faction to extend the present land legislation so as to prohibit all leasing of land by the Japanese, is as yet a minority proposal and has not won general public approval. Its most strenuous supporters are to be found in the ranks of organized labor. As to the future, Professor Millis accepts a modified form of the plan proposed by Dr. Gulick in his "American-Japanese Problem," which would restrict immigration generally and would place Japan on the same footing as other nations. Once admitted, the immigrants of all nations should be treated alike and the naturalization law should cease to discriminate on racial grounds.

Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution. By THORSTEIN VEBLEN. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1915. Pp. 324. \$1.50.

In his preface the author very thoughtfully informs us that this volume is not a war product, but was projected before the war. It is in fact of broadly sociological interest in that it is a comparative study of the two somewhat contrasting lines of cultural development represented by English and German national evolution, especial attention being given to their respective industrial conditions. This like his other books reveals Professor Veblen as a scholar of great erudition and a thinker of unusual boldness and originality. Not less suggestive than the main text are the fifty-odd pages of notes at the end giving amplification to various chapters.

His first contention is that the German people do not constitute a distinct race with peculiar anthropological traits but that, like